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The Hongkong Telegraph

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INFRINGEMENT OF PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY FRANKFORT AND DARMSTADT.

WHY THE STEP WAS NECESSARY.

Paris, April 6.
French Headquarters announce from Mainz that French troops occupied Frankfort at four o'clock this morning. Some forces have already made a forward movement and other towns, including Darmstadt, Hanau and Dieburg, will also be occupied. The decision was taken after a conference between M. Millerand and Marshal Foch yesterday afternoon. M. Millerand also received Sir George Grahame, British Charge d'Affaires, with whom he had a long friendly conversation, and Herr Goepfer, the head of the German Peace Delegation.
General Degoutte has addressed to the population of the occupied towns two Proclamations. The first states that the French Government, in view of developments in the Ruhr Basin, finds itself obliged to take pledges in order to bring the Berlin Government to respect its signature. The other Proclamation says to the inhabitants of the occupied cities: "French troops are not entering the territory as conquerors but merely as an occupying force." It assures the inhabitants that they will be affected neither in person nor in property, on condition that absolute order prevails.
The French Government has sent to its representatives in foreign countries a statement enabling them to explain the attitude adopted towards the Berlin Government in protesting against the unauthorized entry of German troops into the Ruhr valley. That attitude is not based on any hostile feeling with regard to Germany, but has been arrived at because the German Government, despite repeated declarations of French policy, has yielded to the pressure of the Military Party and infringed some of the most imperative and most formal stipulations of the Versailles Treaty.—Horus.

LATEST ASSURANCES TO FRANCE.

Paris, April 5.
The German Charge d'Affaires has presented to M. Millerand a Note seeking to diminish the importance of the German troops in the Ruhr region, declaring that the numbers are exaggerated and assuring that the guarantees demanded by France are unnecessary, since the presence of supplementary Reichswehr effectives in the Ruhr region will not be prolonged.

GOVERNMENT AS TOOL OF MILITARISTS.

London, April 5.
British official reports concerning the Ruhr situation are conflicting, but the latest indication is that the question is capable of solution. Extremist risings are sporadic and the German Government has stated that it can restore sufficient order in a few days to permit of the withdrawal of troops.
Meanwhile, Britain is watching events most closely. The French authorities declare that they have decided to occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau and Homburg, because they possess proof that the German Government is the tool of Militarists and all the German military leaders in the Ruhr region were behind the Kapp Putsch.
Furthermore, France is intervening in response to a direct appeal from the Ruhr workers but in no wise intends making the occupation permanent and will order a retirement immediately the Germans withdraw from the neutral zone. France solely desires to help Germany to fulfil all her obligations.

40,000 GERMAN TROOPS.

Mayence, April 6.
It is believed in French official circles, despite German assurances, that there are 40,000 troops at present in the Ruhr region.

GERMAN TROOPS QUIT.

Paris, April 6.
A message from Mayence says French troops entered Frankfort and Darmstadt at five o'clock in the morning. The Reichswehr troops left at midnight in order to avoid contact with the French.

AGAINST REVOLUTION.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SENSIBLE ADVICE.

London, April 5.
At the annual Conference of the Independent Socialists at Glasgow, Mr. Philip Snowden, president, earnestly warned against violence and revolution. He declared that the fire-brands had learned nothing from the last five years of slaughter and urged a recognition of the fact that though the alternative to a spectacular revolution may be dull and uninspiring, it was the only certain road to the final goal.
The Conference lengthily debated the question of joining the Moscow International and adjourned.

THE TROUBLES IN DENMARK.

SOCIALISTS WANT A REPUBLIC.

Copenhagen, April 5.
The settlement of the crisis was marked by disturbances in the streets last night. Crowds of Communists proceeding to the Palace were broken up by the Police. Several were injured in collisions therewith.
The new Ministry is non-partisan and is purely provisional for the purpose of carrying out the elections, but the Socialists claim a brilliant triumph for their anti-Royal action and demand a Republic in the forefront of their election programme.

THE DANISH CRISIS.

THE NEW CABINET.

Copenhagen, April 5.
The New Cabinet is composed mostly of officials. M. Friis is Premier and Minister of Defence, M. Scaevinius Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Kjofoed Minister of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL "SOCCER."

London, April 5.
In the Amateur "Soccer" International, England beat France 2-0 at St. Bover.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH UNREST.

WIDESPREAD OUTRAGES.

London, April 5.
It is becoming ever more evident that the outrages are part of a great Ireland-wide plan. So far sixty police barracks, mostly unoccupied, have been destroyed by fire and explosives, and twenty-two Income Tax offices, five of which are in Dublin, raided and the documents destroyed. Sinn Feiners attacked the Custom House at Newry, saturated the documents with petrol and set the place afire. The raiders disappeared on the arrival of the Fire Brigade. There were ten arrests. The city of Cork is surrounded by troops and police who are searching travellers.

A DUBLIN INCIDENT.

London, April 6.
One hundred and fifty-three Irish Police Stations have been destroyed. A strong party of soldiers, followed by an armed crowd, raided on the evening of the 5th a Dublin restaurant where the Irish flag was flying. Shots were fired from the restaurant and the soldiers fired a volley overhead. There were no casualties. Five arrests were made. Otherwise there were no disturbances.

RUSSIA, FINLAND AND POLAND.

London, April 6.
The Times correspondent at Abo, writing on the 4th inst., says that according to a message from Moscow, the Soviet consider Finland's armistice proposals unacceptable and the Reds are continuing hostilities until the Soviet has received a satisfactory reply. The Soviet has refused the Polish request to cease hostilities during the peace negotiations.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GANG ROBBERY.

Singapore, April 6.
Some thirty Teochew bandits, armed with revolvers and guns, held up at midnight on Tuesday last a village situated on the main road leading from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang. The band looted a considerable quantity of property and set fire to seven of the shops. Amongst the debris the corpse of one man was found. The robbers decamped before the police arrived.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN MISSION REPORT.

Washington, April 4.
President Wilson has transmitted to the Senate the report of the American Armenian Commission which makes no recommendations regarding American mandate for Turkey and Armenia and expresses the opinion that no mandate should be taken without formal agreements with France and Britain and with the definite approval of Germany and Russia. The report adds that the inhabitants desired the United States to accept the mandate, with Great Britain as the alternative choice. The report urges humanitarian arguments, but points out that the acceptance of a mandate will weaken the position of the United States relative to the Monroe Doctrine. The first part of the report is estimated at \$275,000,000. The Armenian Commission's report concludes that the only solution of the Near East problem is to give some Power a mandate, which should include Constantinople.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Rome, April 4.
The Peace Conference will be held at San Remo on April 19th.

BELFAST ISOLATED.

London, April 4.
Belfast has been isolated by the cutting of the telegraph wires and cable to England. The fire occurred at the Grand Central Hotel where several Government Departments are accommodated and at the Bank of Ireland and income-tax offices. Many documents were destroyed. The Pensions and Inland Revenue Offices at Cork have been destroyed by fire. A number of police stations have been blown up or burned down. A huge cattle drive took place in Galway, 1,500 men participating. The police were helpless.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.

Christiania, April 4.
Two thousand Bolsheviks attacked 300 Finns on the Norwegian frontier. Thirty Finns crossed the frontier and were interned. The remainder retreated southwards.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

Paris, April 4.
M. Millerand, semi-officially interviewed, said that the misunderstanding, which Germany has advanced as a pretext for the entry of troops into the neutral zone, despite our injunctions, and the brutality of the attack, demonstrate the evident bad faith, since the disorders were localising and a peaceful settlement approaching. France will not be responsible for the possible serious consequences, since she is convinced of the danger of German intervention. She left nothing undone to prevent it. The authorities in Berlin have broken their engagements. Therefore, they must bear the responsibility of possible conflicts. M. Millerand was convinced that the Allies will wish to associate themselves in any measures France may demand to assure respect for the Treaty and to maintain France's safety.

Paris, April 4.
A semi-official statement says that, owing to the violation of the Peace Treaty by the presence of the Reichswehr in the Ruhr region, Germany must expect the occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt and Hanau, which will be undertaken soon, probably without any incident.

Berlin, April 4.
It is officially stated that the situation in the Ruhr region is improving. Government troops occupied Duisburg and Oberhausen.

(Continued on page 2.)

THE LOCAL STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS' LATEST OFFER.

Regarding the local labour trouble, interviews which the workmen's representatives had with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs yesterday have brought out the fact that the offer of a three cents per hour increase is the latest concession of the employers.

At the conferences held at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs yesterday, Mr. Hallifax, on behalf of the employers, who were not present, said the latter were prepared to give the above increase, which is twice the amount of the first offer. The workmen's delegates said they were instructed to stand out for the 40 per cent. increase which alone would enable them to meet the higher cost of living.

The conclusion of the conference left the situation practically unchanged so far as the workmen were concerned. However, the Guild was at pains to find out what reception the latest concession would meet, by sending representatives to Canton, where most of the strikers have gone.

The Guild this morning stated that all the fitters and turners for the Colony, who numbered some 5,500, excluding those men in the employ of the public utility companies, have gone on strike, in which case a serious situation in the engineering and industrial work of the Colony may ensue.

The fitters in the Naval Yard, as reported in our issue of yesterday, have "downed tools" to the number of over one hundred. A circular has been addressed to the Guild by the Commandeur, couched in conciliatory terms. He pointed out the unwisdom of withdrawing their labour from the Naval Yard which is not a commercial firm with profits available for distribution, and promised that he would do his utmost to obtain authority from the Admiralty to give an increase not less than might be given to other workmen in the private dock yards. In view of this, the workmen were urged to return to their duties. As we have already reported, the Guild has responded to this circular by sending representatives to Canton to inform the workmen who have gone there.

Electricians and other men doing skilled engineering work in the Dockyards have struck, though not in such force as the fitters and turners.

As showing how the Guild is alive to the harmful nature of a general strike, representatives have been sent to the Electric, Water Works and other public utility concerns urging them to continue work. In this connection it may be mentioned that these men, who are not represented in the Guild, also asked for a 40 per cent. increase, and their action in serving their employers, with police is actuated no less by the hope of getting the desired increase than by a wish to "save face" in view of the determined action of the other fitters.

There were further conferences at the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, this morning, when the employers were represented.

The mechanics of the Telephone Company have sent to their employers an application for an increase of wages. Yesterday the men were informed that a rice allowance similar to that granted under a notice to them dated 7th August, 1919, would be given as from April 1st. The present decision applies only to workmen earning \$20 per month or less. In the case of married men, a rice allowance of \$2 per month is allowed. The single men are to receive \$1 per month. The grant is made conditional on the price of rice and will be stopped when rice resumes its normal cost. We learn that the workmen, disregarding the grant for rice allowance, have sent in a further communication urging the consideration of their demand for a 40 per cent. increase.

The strike in the employ

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

A KOWLOON CANDIDATE.

The term of office, as a member of the Sanitary Board of Mr. O. G. Alabaster, O.R.E., has now expired, and as he is an elected member of the Board, a fresh election becomes necessary. This election has been fixed for Monday next, the 12th instant, from 4 to 8 p.m.

On enquiry at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court this morning, we were informed by Mr. Melbourne that so far two nominations have been sent in, and there will therefore be a contest. The candidates are:—

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who offers himself for re-election and who is proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and seconded by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; and

Mr. J. Caesar Clarke, architect, who is proposed by Dr. Balean and seconded by Mr. W. Jackson.

From further enquiries, we learn that Mr. Caesar Clarke will come forward as a Kowloon representative and will most probably have the backing of the Kowloon Residents' Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

Sir,—As a member of the Overseas Chinese Association, I am interested in this Colony, it was with the most interest and pleasure that I read a letter in your issue of 27th ulto. subscribed "Over Seas Club", No. 14, 195.

I had hoped that others in the Island, who, I am sure are interested in the subject, would have ere now endorsed the admirable sentiments and suggestions therein contained, but so far I have read of none in your valuable paper, although several of my friends have expressed themselves in accord with these suggestions.

It is my earnest hope that the propositions put forth by "Over Seas Club" will be seriously considered by our local Committee, as it will be with pride and gratification not only to all those here but all who have been here and are at Home, or have been associated with Hongkong, to realise that there is an everlasting memento of the Mother Country.

Yours etc.

A MEMBER.

Hongkong, April 6, 1920

Tobacco Co. have threatened to strike, but they were dissuaded by the Guild, which pointed out that their intention, if carried out, would force the many women hands in the tobacco factories to cease work also.

The present deadlock seems to be over the different methods which the employers and workmen have taken to arrive at the figure of the increase. The employers state that they do not want to give an increase that is based on percentage but on a figure which applies in common to all the fitters, irrespective of the wages they earn; while the workmen stick out for a percentage increase as being proportionally fair. The underlying motive which prompts the employers to offer a fixed increase is the belief that all the workmen incur the same amount of expenditure on food and rent. A three cents per hour increase would mean an increase of 33 per cent. for the fitters earning the minimum wages of \$27 per month. In the case of the headman, who earns on the average \$60 a month, it would

EASTER GOLF.

FANLING RESULTS.

Following are results of golf competitions over the Easter Holidays:—

Captain's Cup.—Qualifying Comp.—Winner, Mr. W. D. Kraft, 87-8, 79; Runner-up, Major Bagnall, 80-0, 80. There were 25 cards taken out.

Bogey Pool.—Winner, Mr. L. S. Greenhill, 4 down; 16 cards taken out.

Mixed Foursomes.—Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mrs. Montagu Harston, 120-19, 101; Mr. and Miss Moxon, 120-17, 103; Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, 112-9, 103; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, 123-17, 106; Lt. Com. & Mrs. Kilgour, 116-9, 107; Mr. C. B. Johnson & Mrs. Leith, 117-9, 108; Mr. C. L. Sandes & Mrs. Drew, 111-3, 108. There were 16 entries.

DOGS AND POULTRY.

SHOW ARRANGED FOR NEXT MONTH.

A meeting of those interested in dogs and poultry was held last evening at the offices of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, to discuss the advisability of holding a Dog and Poultry Show. There were present Messrs. H. J. Gedge (in the chair), G. W. Gegg, B. L. Frost, Dillon, Inspector Wildin, Mr. McArthur, and others.

It was decided to hold the Show on May 1st.

Mr. Frost was elected Hon. Secretary and Mr. Gedge, Hon. Treasurer.

The meeting was adjourned till next Monday for the election of the Committee and a sub-working committee.

Mr. Gegg said that owing to pressure of business he could not act as Honorary Secretary this year.

FIRE.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 291, Queen's Road Central, which is used as living quarters. The flames quickly enveloped the fourth floor where they secured a firm hold amongst stocks of medicine stored there. The Fire Brigade arrived in good time, but experienced much difficulty in putting out the fire. A large quantity of water was directed on the adjacent buildings, which were saved. All the damage was done to the upper floors, which were practically gutted. The first floor was damaged to the extent of \$100, which was nothing when compared to the value of the insurance, which stood at \$12,000. The ground floor was left untouched by the flames, all the damage there being caused by water.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 10 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast.—Rain. Barometer—29.96. Temperature 2 p.m.—61. Humidity 2 p.m.—83.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Cotnam Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

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LIGHT SIGNAL TO MARS IMPASSIBLE.

SEARCHLIGHT NEEDED BEYOND HUMAN POWER.

Any daring person who plans to guide a weary wanderer from Mars by placing the poetic candle in the window had better abandon the idea. It can't be done. The little Martian would be lost in the deep and vast void with not one twinkling to guide his airy footsteps.

Thus another flight of fancy is blasted by science, for it is estimated that an earth light just bright enough to be distinguished by the eye of a Martian would have to have 766 trillion candle power. And when one talks in trillions it doesn't mean a thing.

This figure is given by Dr. Clarence Errol Ferree, professor of experimental psychology at Bryn Mawr College, which is now seeking a \$2,000,000 endowment. Dr. Ferree is the best known authority in light in its relation to vision. He reached his conclusion by laboratory experiments which confirm the deductions made by the searchlight experts of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who believe that it is possible to throw a beam of light visible to Martians.

Prof. Ferree's figures check up remarkably with the estimates made by the searchlight engineers who pointed out yesterday that it was unusual that experiment based on actual experience give the same result as careful laboratory work under ideal conditions. The calculations made by George B. Crouse, department engineer, and P. R. Bassett, physicist of the Sperry Company, showed that one candlepower is visible at 46 of a mile, while Prof. Ferree's estimate, based on the minimum candle power visible at three metres, shows a candle power to be visible at 56 of a mile. The difference is accounted for by absorption, for which Prof. Ferree may not have made allowance.

The engineer's figures were also predicted on the supposition that the Martians have telescopes with a light gathering power of 5,000, which is much less than the light gathering power of the large telescopes on earth. But Prof. Ferree with the aid of accurate means he has of measuring light was able first to determine the minimum amount of light visible to the eye at three metres and then carry this out by mathematical calculation to show the light visible at Mars when it is 35,000,000 miles away, its nearest point of approach to the earth.

The enormous candle power necessary to produce such a beam of light is inconceivable to the mind, but not impossible of production. It would not be necessary, Mr. Crouse and Mr. Bassett believe, to construct one single reflector. The same result would be attained by massing searchlights of tremendous individual candle power. And the difficulty would not be the production of sufficient current to light them, but the great cost of construction. It is not likely that there are enough searchlights in the world to produce anywhere near enough light to be seen by the naked eye of the Martians.

The largest searchlight, made by the Sperry firm produces 1,280,000,000 candle power, but it would take 655,259 of these to produce 766 Martians have some kind of telescopes it is not likely they will have the opportunity right away to catch a flash from the earth.

MOTHERHOOD AS A PROFESSION.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL OF MARRIAGE.

Dr. A. E. Garvie, the well-known Non-conformist principal of New College, spoke recently on the subject, "The Christian Ideal of Marriage and Parenthood," at the Mothers' Union lectures at the Mary Sumner House, Dean's Yard. The Hon. Mrs. Gell presided.

He was one of the old-fashioned people, he said, who believed that motherhood was one of the best professions in which women could be engaged. He believed that parenthood was the primary end of marriage according to the Creator's plan, and that people who were not ready for parenthood should not claim marriage, though he admitted that there might be a great moral treasure even in childless marriages.

On the Birth Rate Commission, continued Dr. Garvie, he had adopted the position that people who would not take the responsibilities of parenthood were not entitled to the benefits of marriage, and he would not accede from that position.

Some women were urging that women might become mothers without being wives. It was his firm conviction that if a woman wanted to be a mother she ought to accept the responsibility of being a wife, and he believed they must maintain that position. It was his view that marriage was dissoluble only by death—that was the ideal for Christians. Christianity recognised that Moses gave a law of divorce. He could not persuade himself, however, that it was right to grant divorce because of the insanity of one of the parties, even though it might involve hardship. The more difficult they made divorce, the more they helped people to live decently with one another.

All this talk about love and that you are to yield to it, Dr. Garvie added, "is immoral. We are not creatures of emotion, but can control ourselves. Even if a couple were not well matched, but were resolved to do their duty to one another, I believe that love would come as the reward."

Dr. Garvie recognised the difficulties and self-sacrifice of parenthood. Especially in middle-class English homes, where the cheap but good education available in Scotland was not possible, and where, too, there were difficulties with servants which made the lot of the young married mother very difficult.

LORD HALDANE'S DEFENCE.

STAVING OFF THE WAR.

Lord Haldane at the Cambridge Union recently eloquently defended the pre-war policy of the Liberal Government, when a motion condemning that policy as deceptive and dangerous was lost.

Lord Haldane claimed that the Liberal Government had done a great deal of valuable work.

As to the war, would we have been victorious had war come in 1909? The great thing was to make the Navy strong enough. The Germans never contemplated landing an army on our shores. It was ridiculous to suggest that they did, a big conscripted army was, therefore, unnecessary. What was the object that the Liberal Government had to fulfil? It had to supplement the French army by supplying just enough troops to stop the German army from



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sweeping through Belgium and capturing the Channel ports. We were ready in 1914; before that we were not ready. The aim of the Government was not to provoke Germany to aggression until we were prepared. And thus before the war he (Lord Haldane) did anything to get his countrymen to be nice in their dealings with Germany and, to show that we were not jealous. He would have been glad to have done three or four times as much (Applause).

If they had made an alliance with France and Russia as early as the Liberal Government's critics had said they ought to have done, the German General Staff would at once have said: "We will make an end of these things." But we were not ready then. We told Germany even more definitely than we told France that if she invaded French territory she could not reckon on us remaining neutral. That warning, however, was somewhat hidden by the Irish dispute.

The thing which the Liberal Government tried to do was to obviate war until we were ready to sustain the burden of war. That was the only way of attaining their object. If they had proclaimed it from the house-tops, it would have been misunderstood, and would inevitably have broken down. In looking back he could say that every step was justified. The record of the Liberal Government was no doubt open to criticism, but he could hold up his head and say that in the main he was proud of it (Applause).

STAGE ROMANCE.

A romance of the stage has just been announced in the forthcoming marriage of Miss Dorothy Turner, the principal dancer in "Joy Bell" at the London Hippodrome, to Mr. Douglas Ewart, of Hankow, who served in the British Forces in the East during the war. The wedding is taking place by special licence, and the couple are leaving for China shortly. Miss Turner succeeded Miss Phyllis Bedells, whose pupil she was, in "Joy Bells."

NOTICES

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CHURCH AND WOMEN. CONVOCATION TAKES VIEW OF ST. PAUL.

Canon Temple, in the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury recently presented a report of the Joint Committee on the Ministry of Women. In their report the Committee stated that they were in agreement with the proposal that it should be allowable for women to speak and pray in consecrated buildings under regulations and conditions laid down by the Bishop as to services or meetings other than liturgical services of the Church, namely, the order of Holy Communion, and morning and evening prayer, together with the occasional offices.

Canon Temple moved the first of the resolutions appended to the report. This declared that, in view of the Apostolic teaching that women, equally with men, are members of one body of Christ, and in order that fuller use should be made in the Church's services of the gifts and experience of women, the House recommend that, under conditions laid down by the Bishop of the diocese, it should be permissible for women fully qualified by him to speak and pray in consecrated buildings at services or meetings for prayer or instruction other than the regular and appointed services of the Church.

The Dean of Canterbury moved: "That, in view of the statements of St. Paul on the subject of the uniform practice

of the Church in the past, it is not desirable to grant the permission proposed in the resolution before the House."

This was first agreed to as an amendment, and was then voted upon a second time as a substantive resolution, and was adopted. As a result of this decision the remaining resolutions on the subject were dropped.

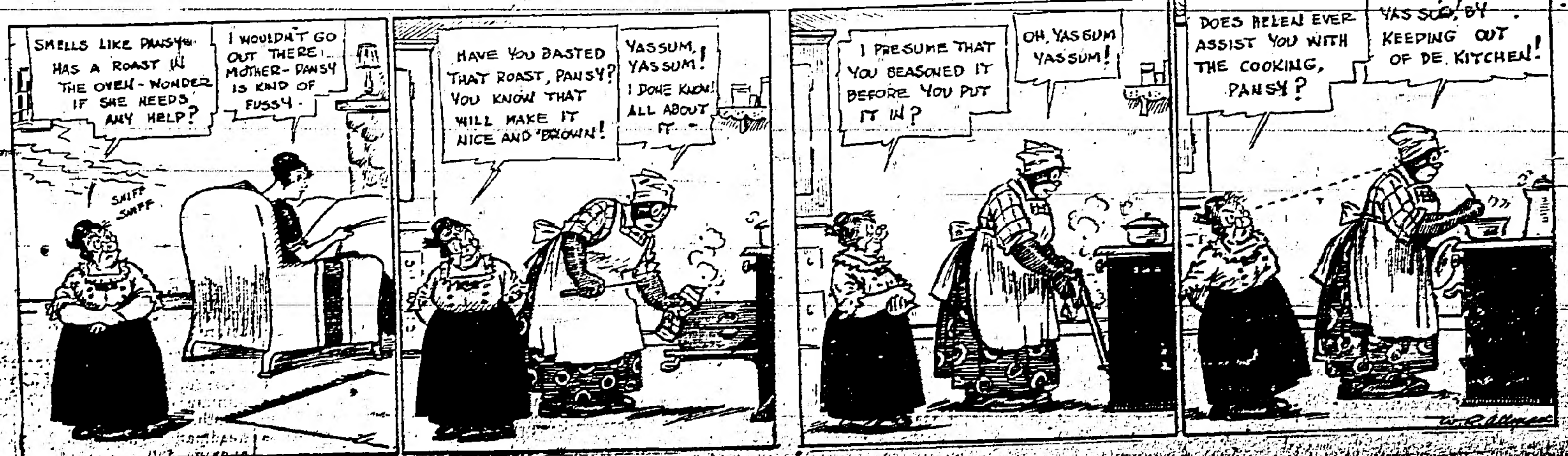
THE PROVINCE OF WALES.
In an impressive address, the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Convocation referred to the future of the Church in Wales, which constitutionally, will be set up on April 1—no biologically propitious, he added, amidst laughter. The four Welsh dioceses were to become a province, equipped so far as may be with all that belonged under the Church's ordered plan, to independent provincial life. "My brothers from Wales," said the Archbishop, "I am absolutely sure that in so acting you are right, ours as well as yours, must be the loss which comes from severance, even so mild a severance as this. We shall feel it, I shall myself feel it, with an acuteness, a pathos, not easily expressed."

In the Lower House yesterday, where the Dean of Westminster presided, Canon Newbolt presented the following notice of motion: "That this House, while seeking to promote unity among Christians, desires to protest admission of a Nonconformist minister to the pulpit of Durham Cathedral, as contrary to Church order and damaging to the best interests of future reunion."

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Pansy Needs No Assistance.

BY ALLMAN



TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

Mr. James Forgan, the Chicago banker, who is urging the immediate holding of an international conference to consider the foreign exchange situation, is a St. Andrews man, son of the famous golf-club maker of that city. His brother is joint president with him of one of the leading Chicago banks. His younger brother is Dr. Robert Forgan, of Aberdeen, one of the leading ecclesiastics of Scotland, while his nephew is carrying on the family golf-club business near the Royal and Ancient club house in St. Andrews.

Sir Lionel Phillips's Committee on Nonferrous Mines is taking a good deal for granted when it says that in Cornwall there are certain tin mines worked by the Phoenicians which are far from exhaustion. The traders of Tyre and Carthage undoubtedly got tin from Western Europe before 650 B.C. but high authorities doubt whether they ever came to Cornwall. Moreover, it was the habit of the Phoenicians to let the other fellows do the work, and to get what they wanted by barter. The tin mines of Cornwall are, of course, very ancient. Pliny refers to them, and to the fact that the metal was brought to Italy through Gaul after the Roman conquest of Britain.

It is one of the curiosities of the British system that the Prime Minister, unless a peer, plays a little part in the opening of Parliament, in which he is of necessity the greatest figure. The Royal Speech is prepared by the Cabinet under his direction, and discussed by him with the Sovereign; the policies announced are his policies; on him rests the responsibility of their adoption. Yet, in the splendid opening scene, he is merely a looker-on, one of a knot of other private gentlemen who attend Mr. Speaker, on the summons of Black Rod, to the House of Lords. It is only when he rises to make his speech on the Address, that the greatness of the position becomes apparent.

Mr. H. G. Wells's timely protest against the growing habit of learned pedants to write the Hebrew name of the Deity as Yahweh or Jahweh will be endorsed by popular opinion. No doubt they are phonetically correct; and the vowels in "Jehovah" are wrong. But the blunder has the sanction which comes from long ages of use, and the attempt to rectify it now in face of established custom is not likely to succeed. This passion for meticulous accuracy, if encouraged, would lead to the perpetration of many other blunders. For centuries we have had our own way of writing and pronouncing "Julius Caesar." It is unquestionably wrong, but it is equally certain that to write or pronounce it as it should be pronounced, "Yulius Kaisar," would be generally deemed ridiculous and pedantic affectation.

Mr. A. P. Nicholson, the well-known writer, has joined the staff of the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Nicholson was Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Times* from 1908 to 1913, years during which the country was absorbed in the now half-forgotten constitutional crisis. On the many phases of that domestic struggle he was always able to give first-hand information. In 1914 Mr. Nicholson resigned from the *Times* in protest against the desperate Irish policy then pursued by Unionists and their vendetta against the Liberal party. He joined the staff of the *Daily News*, and early in that year announced Mr. Asquith's offer to Ulster. Some may, perhaps, remember interest aroused by Mr. Nicholson's account of the Cabinet's attitude on conscription in the autumn of 1915. Towards the close of the war Mr. Nicholson foretold in his daily articles many of the events that culminated in the light of the Kaiser and the armistice.

AFTER-WAR POLITICS IN
AMERICA.
STRONG CONSERVATIVE
TREND.

The Washington correspondent of the *London Observer* writes:—That aspect of America which England will be most interested in at this time is the complexion of the prevailing political thought here. That complexion is markedly Conservative. The United States just now is in a more conservative mood than any time for fifteen years past. We are within five months of the naming of the candidates of the two great parties for the Presidency, and among the fifteen men who are possibilities there is not more than one who can be called Radical. Eight years ago at this time Senator La Follette, who is the leading Radical among our public men, was a serious Presidential possibility. This year Senator La Follette is not mentioned, nor is any other man mentioned who even approaches La Follette in the Radical quality of his political leanings.

THE CLUB OF THE RAILWAY. There are other evidences of the cautiously conservative state of public feeling here. For example: More than two years ago the railroads were taken over by the Government as an incident of the war. At the time this action was taken it was widely looked upon as the beginning of permanent nationalisation, and the prediction was almost universal that the railroads would never be restored to their private owners. As it has turned out, the President long ago recommended the restoration of the roads, and Congress for the last three months has been working out the legislation for future management of the roads under private ownership. Nowhere in this legislation nor in the debate leading up to it was the faintest consideration of anything Radical. Indeed, the only Radical aspect of this legislation was, so to speak, Radical in the direction of conservatism. The most novel aspect of the legislation is what is called the "anti-strike" provision, which makes it obligatory upon the workers to submit their grievances to arbitration, and after arbitration makes it a penal offence for the workers to go out in such a way as to interfere with the running of trains. The railroad legislation as a whole takes marked care of the interests of capital, and in substance guarantees adequate return on the valuation of the property.

As another evidence of the conservative colour of public opinion as a whole, the most pretentious strike ever inaugurated in America (the nationwide steel strike) has just petered out into nothing. This result arrived not through Government action, but through the ability of the employers, with the aid of the sympathy of public opinion, to break the strike completely.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
"REDS."

Further than these clear evidences of widespread conservatism among the public as a whole, we have upon the part of the Federal Government, and also upon the part of several State Governments, a degree of prosecution of Radicals and Radical associations which has gone close to the point of questionable policy. Large numbers of what we call "Reds" have been seized and deported. Others have had their meeting-places raided and their communistic organizations broken up; and in New York the State legislature has expelled its five Socialist members, five out of a total of one hundred and fifty. This latter action went so far in the direction of suppression of Radical activity as to shock a country which is itself at this moment normally ultra-Conservative.

In the Presidential nominations for the Presidential election that will take place this year it is universally considered not only that the Republican, which is our Conservative Party, is more likely to prevail, but it is equally apparent that "within the Republican Party itself the more conservative elements are dominant."

MR. HOOVER.

Such talk as there is of a third party in the coming Presidential election is also, if seen truly, not a Radical, but a Conservative sign. Such talk as there is about a third party at this moment is associated with the name of Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover is a receptive candidate for the nomination from either of the old parties; but while Mr. Hoover has a very large popular following, both of the inner organisation which control the old parties are less disposed to nominate an outsider than to pick a man whom they can depend upon to work with the party organisation in the event of his election. (It is just conceivable that the Democratic Party, which is acknowledged to be the weaker this year, might take on Mr. Hoover for the sake of the independent vote—that would come through him, but there is not any serious probability of the Republican Party naming Mr. Hoover.) Under these circumstances most of the third-party talk just now—and the amount is not considerable—looks toward Mr. Hoover. If it should so evaluate the significance of it would be Conservative. Mr. Hoover, speaking in terms of English politics, would be called a Liberal; but his principles are those of old-time America. He is outspokenly opposed to nationalisation, and the cornerstone of his political creed is that of equality of opportunity, which is historic in American politics, and which is really another name for thorough-going individualism.

A TWO-PARTY FIGHT.

As a matter of fact, there is very little probability of a third party. Third parties do not prosper in America. With one exception, no third party in any American political campaign for fifty years has cast as much as 10 per cent. of the total vote. The single exception was the Progressive Party under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership in 1912, and that was not a third party movement, but a split in the Republican Party. Failure of that movement was an added demonstration of the futility of third parties in America. In all the American elections of the last two generations, all the little Radical and eccentric third parties combined, even including the Prohibition Party, never cast as much as 10 per cent. of the total vote. There is not now any sign whatever of the faintest deviation from that rule. One of the two old parties will win the coming election, and will win it, according to every sign now apparent, with a Conservative candidate, and on a Conservative platform.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATES.

The three candidates who at this time, less than four months from the Convention, are distinctly in the lead are General Wood, Governor Lowden, and Senator Harding. All three of these men are marked Conservatives; they are all of more or less the same shade of thought; all three are in favour of the rigid preservation of law and order, strict maintenance of all rights of property, and opposed to public ownership of the railroads, or to any other form of nationalisation. Only one of the candidates for the Republican nomination can be considered in the faintest degree Radical, and he is not Radical in any strong sense. He is Senator Johnson of California. The so-called Radicalism that is identified with him consists chiefly of protest against those restrictions of free speech which have grown up during the war period. On points like the preservation of law and order and the protection of the rights of property he is as Conservative as the others.

In all the manifestations of public feeling which are accompanying our Presidential contest, and in all other manifestations of public feeling as well as American public opinion conspicuously and overwhelmingly conservative.

COMING MARRIAGE.

The engagement is announced of Frank Donovan Bissaker, late Coldstream Guards, of Tsinanfu, China; fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bissaker, Edgbaston, and Marr, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Roche and Mrs. Roche, of Tsinanfu. The marriage will take place in April at Tsinanfu.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

CHOOSING THE REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—Only the decision of the Republican National Convention can settle the conflicting claims of Major General Wood, Senator Johnson of California and Governor F. O. Lowden of Illinois, resulting from the presidential preference primary on March 10. The last tabulation showed Wood had 12,637 votes, Johnson 8,617, Hoover 4,486 and Lowden 2,510. The State Convention on March 20 picked four delegates at large who were uninstructed. The Minnesota delegation on paper shows to-day 12 uninstructed delegates, ten for Wood and two contested.

Chicago, March 27.—Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, has offered to join all other candidates for the presidential nomination in submitting a record of his campaign expenditures to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho who charged that the reckless use of money by candidates had created a "shameless situation."

New York, March 27.—Major General Wood's eastern managers to-day declared they were perfectly willing to submit a record of expenditures in the campaign and that the charges of Senator Borah are "ridiculous." Bangor, Maine, March 25.—The Republican State Convention named uninstructed delegates to the National Convention; approved the action of the United States Senate in defeating the Treaty; opposed Government ownership of railroads, and favoured an adequate merchant marine.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 25.—Returns from the presidential preference primary, from 753 precincts, out of 1,740 in South Dakota, give Major Leonard Wood 23,539, Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, 20,378, and Senator Hiram Johnson of California 18,084.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Borah of Idaho announced that he would introduce a Bill to prohibit presidential candidates from expending more than ten thousand dollars for campaign purposes prior to the nomination.

Washington, March 26.—Senator Borah of Idaho in the Senate to-day charged that war profiteers had combined to control the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. He said the pre-convention expenditures of some of the presidential candidates presented a "shameless situation, promising a saturnalia of corruption, unless Congress called a halt. He made the charges in presenting a Bill to limit expenditures of candidates.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

Matches played on February 21 resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH CUP—FIRST ROUND.
Aberdeen 1 Heart of Mid. 0
St. Bernards 1 Albion Rovers 0
Rangers 3 Broxburn U. 0
Celtic 2 Partick Thistle 0
Raith Rovers 2 Morton 0
Lochelly U. 0 Third Lanark 3
Armadale 1 Ayr United 1
Kilmarnock 4 Queen's Park 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
Hamilton A.C. 3 Hibernians 2
Dundee 1 Falkirk 0
Clydebank 1 Motherwell 1
Dumbarton 1 Celtic 0
St. Mirren 4 Airdrieonians 2

CENTRAL LEAGUE.
Hearts A. 0 Bo'ness 0
Albion A.C. 2 Bathgate 3
Chickmaham 1 East Fife 2
East Stirling 2 King's Park 1

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Brechin City 3 Cowdenbeath 3
St. Johnstone 4 Raith Rovers A. 1

—ENGLISH CUP DRAW.

The draw for the Fourth Round of the Association Cup was as follows:—
Huddersfield Town v. Liverpool.
Chelsea v. Bradford.
Tottenham Hotspur v. Aston Villa.
Bristol City v. Bradford City.
Matches were to be played on the ground of the first-named club on March 6.

NEW
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's offices on Monday April 19th, 1920, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 29th February 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th April to the 19th April 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HARRY EYRE.

Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, April 7th.—TEA DANCING From 4 to 7 p.m. DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 10th.—TEA DANCING From 4 to 7 p.m. DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 11th.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTER-NOON TEA.

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Closing Cruise of the Season and presentation of Prizes will take place on Saturday 10th April at the Club House, North Point.

The Commodore, Vice-Commodore and Committee will be at Home to Members and friends from 4 p.m.

By Order,

P. B. COLTURST.

Acting Hon. Sailing Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 12th April, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Sundry Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue) Terms: Cash on delivery. On view from Saturday, the 10th inst.

Geo. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company Limited will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS.

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. — 336 & 337

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—In best part of Kowloon, modern flat with all improvements. Furniture, in first-class condition, can be purchased. Early occupancy. Apply Box 333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Export department a capable taking charge. Must be quick and accurate. State experience, age, salary and nationality. Apply Box 337 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the following goods at present in the custody of the above named Company are taken delivery of within thirty days from April 6th, 1920, and the charges due in respect thereof paid, they will be sold by Public Auction:—

Ex—"ss. Harold Dollar" arrived April 17th, 1918.

S (G-2) T Hopkirk, No. 1, 1 Bale Belting.

S (G-2) D Hongkong, Various numbers 24 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) T Hongkong, Various numbers 4 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) D Hongkong, Various numbers 2 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) T Hongkong, Various numbers 8 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) D Hongkong, Various numbers 4 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) T Hongkong, Various numbers 6 Bales Belting.

S (G-2) D Hongkong, Various numbers 6 Bales Belting.

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S (G-2) T Hongkong, Various numbers 6 Bales Belting.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC (1915).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March 1920 will begin on the 12th April 1920. Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 11, 16, 23, 34, 40, 41, 47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 75, 90, 97, 99, are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 26th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL &
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
— Opposite the University —
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.
Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

Mr. Archibald Orr Lang, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1920.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of 8% (\$4.00) per share has been declared and will be payable on the 15th of April 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th of April to the 14th of April, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1920.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE

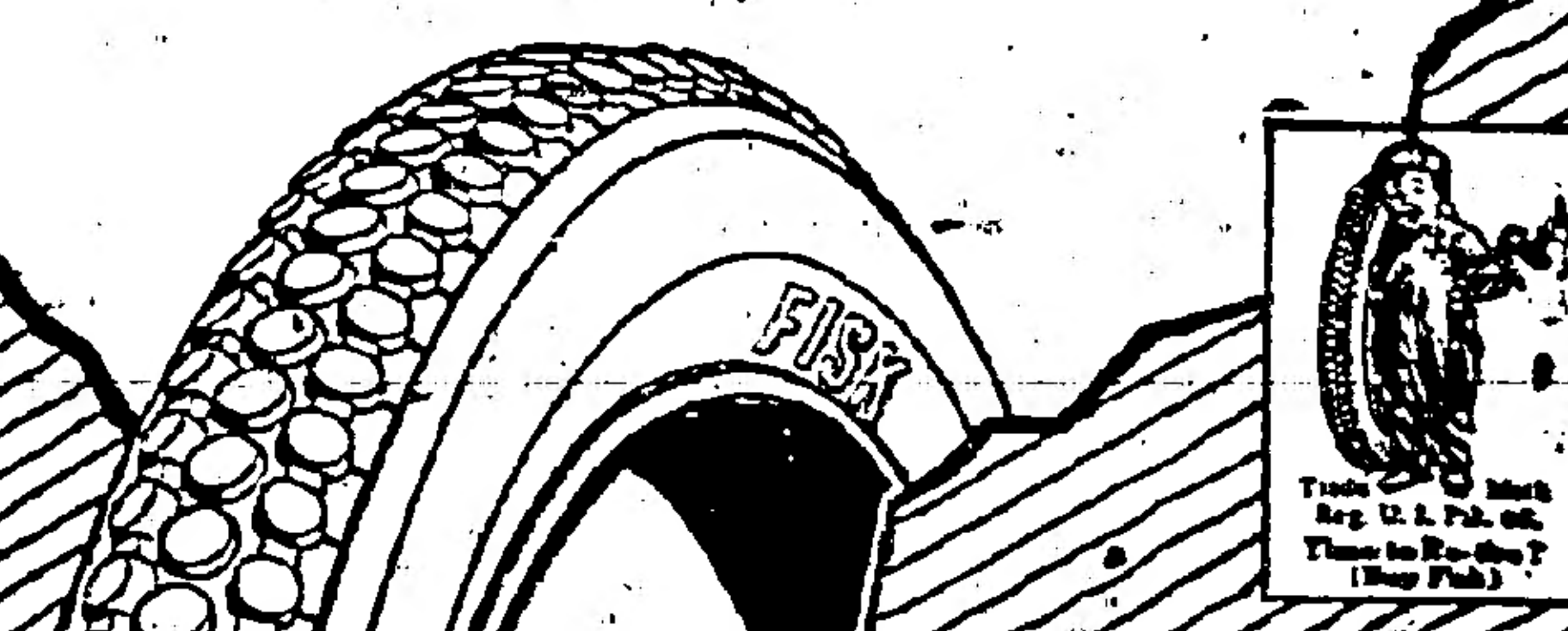
FISK

NON-SKID

The following prices are subject to change without notice:

SIZE	Non-Skid	Plain	Tubes
28" x 3"	\$ 18.50		\$ 4.75
30" x 3"	19.00		5.00
32" x 3"	23.00	\$ 21.50	5.25
32" x 3 1/2"	20.50	22.00	5.50
31" x 4"	30.00	34.50	6.00
32" x 4"	38.00	36.50	6.50
33" x 4"	39.00	37.50	7.00
34" x 4"	40.00	38.50	7.50
35" x 5"	80.00		12.00

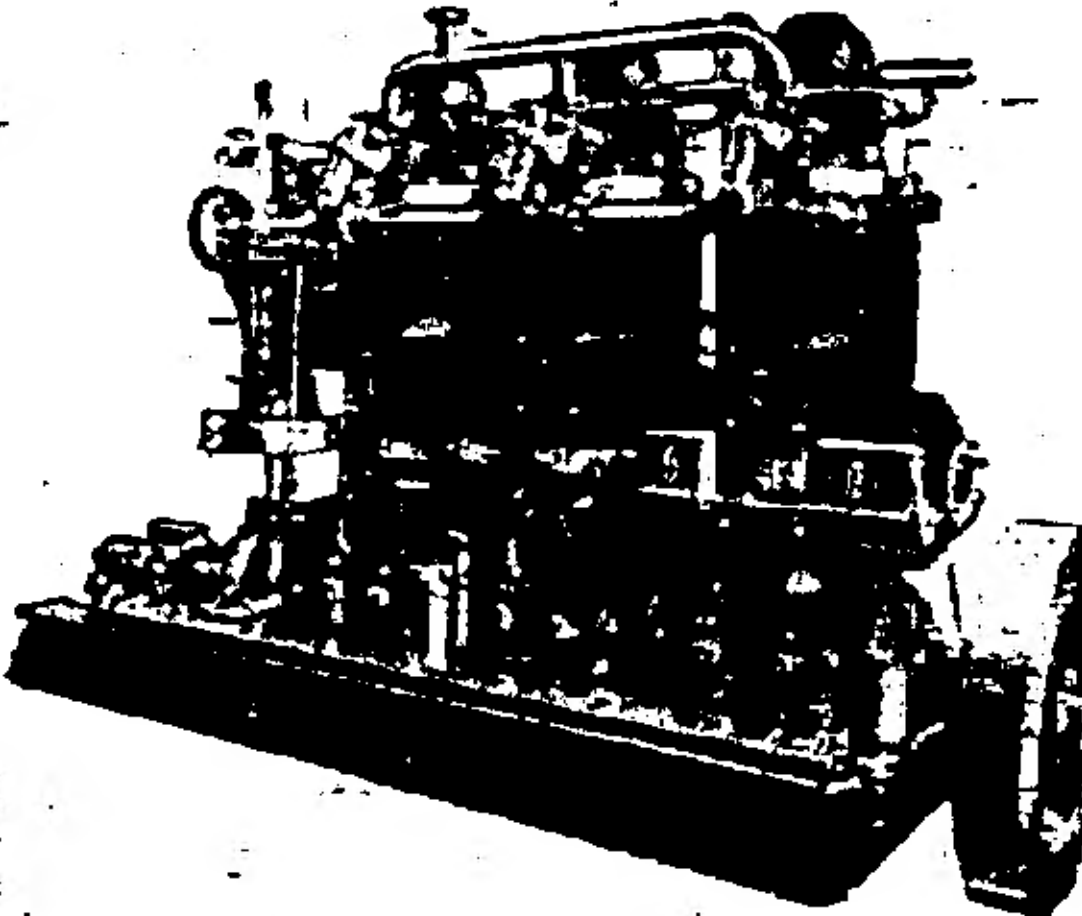
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
MOTOR DEPARTMENT.
Garage: No. 7, Russell Street. Phone 530.



"ORIGINAL" CRUDE-OIL ENGINES

Economical

Built to last



Reliable

Prices right.

For prices and particulars Apply to: Manufacturers representatives,
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
13, Chater Road.



DENTAL

Instruments
and
Supplies
Complete Line
on Show at
**THE SINCERE
CO., LTD.**

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS:

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.
The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
"Leoyuenchiang from Shanghai, 0295, from Shanghai.
Youtongcheong, Pay: Ontalee Des Vaux Road, from Yokohama.
Leung Yau Cheung Ming Lock, from Kobe.
Boosung Shop Shangkwai, from Shanghai.
Courtney, Post Office Building, from Kobe.
Tongseong & Co., Des Vaux Road, from Amoy.
Kohyangkoh, 3 Floor House, No. 21, Yingwo Street, Leungwok, Care Lee Bros., from Shanghai.
Sokit, Great Eastern Hotel, from Peking.
Collier Party, Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai.
Wanckangchi, No. 38, 2nd Floor, Stanley Street, from Amoy.
Makay, from Shanghai.
T. KRING, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 1-1920.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PAWLETT"

having arrived from Portland via ports, on April 3rd consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on April 9th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after April 10th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ELDRIDGE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on April 3rd consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on April 9th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after April 10th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN"
From Seattle JAPAN
SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godowns Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clark on 9th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

As Operators,
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD,
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE STEAMSHIP

"BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

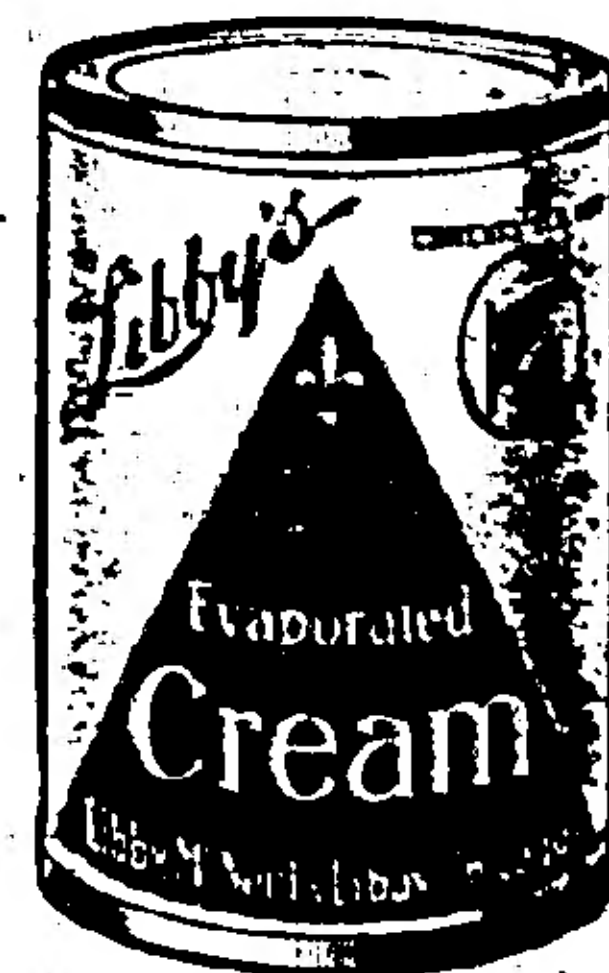
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1920.

ASK YOUR COOK TO TRY THIS

"SCALD TWO CUPFULS LIBBY'S EVAPORATED CREAM IN A DOUBLE BOILER, ADD ONE THIRD CUPFUL SUGAR MIXED WITH THREE LEVEL TABLESPOONFULS KINGSFORD CORN STARCH. COOK UNTIL THICKENED, ADD SQUARES OF MELTED CHOCOLATE FIVE MINUTES LONGER, THEN STIR IN ONE CUPFUL MARSHMALLOWS CUT IN SMALL PIECES. PILE IN SERVING DISH AND GARNISH WITH MARSHMALLOWS. SERVE HOT OR COLD"

TRY IT AND SEE HOW QUICK YOU REACH FOR MINE.



MAKES IT GOOD
CONNELL BROS., CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship

"JATSUNO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon 10-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th April, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "RHEBUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hongkong Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th April.

Optional cargo will be loaded unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 5th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

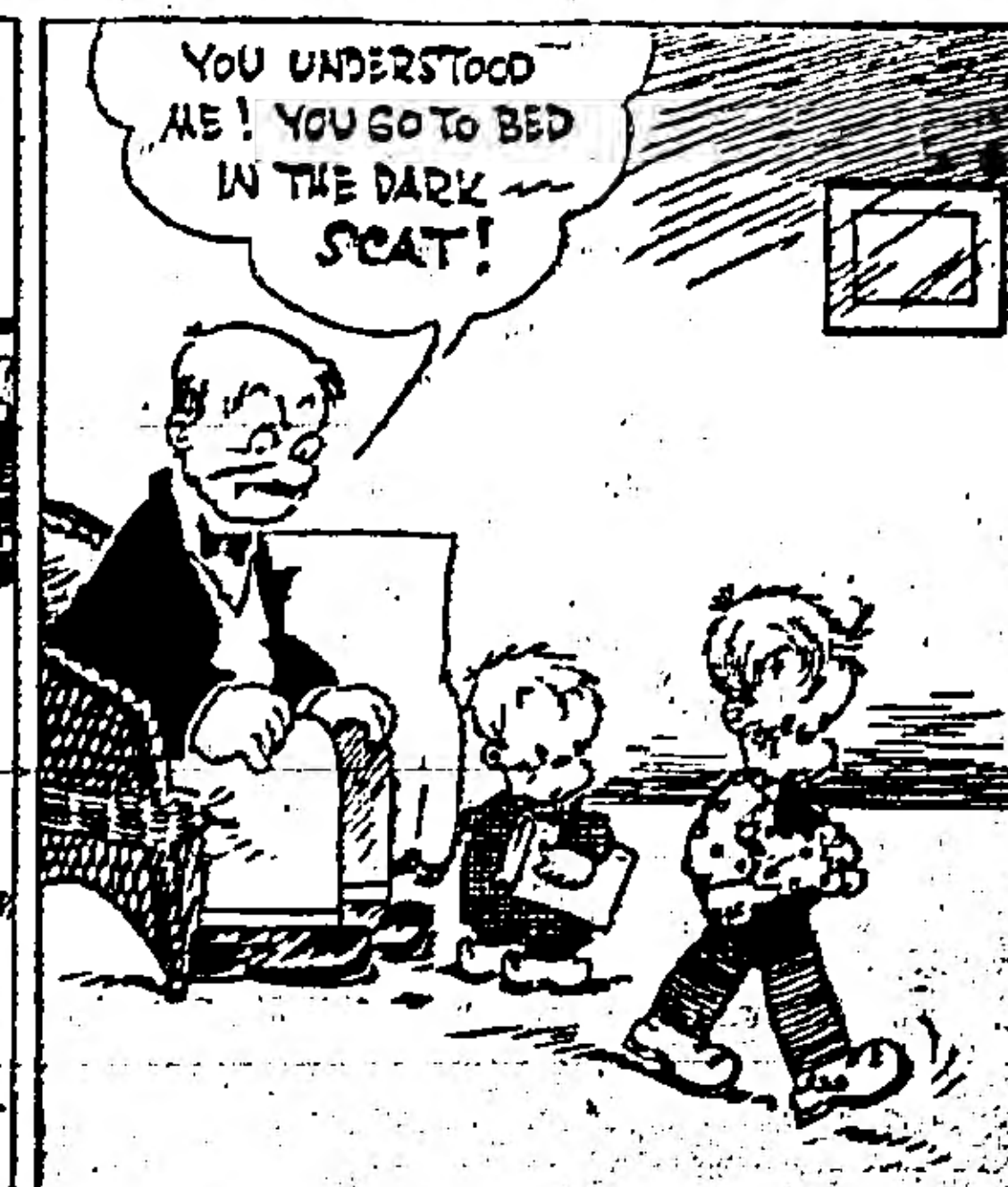
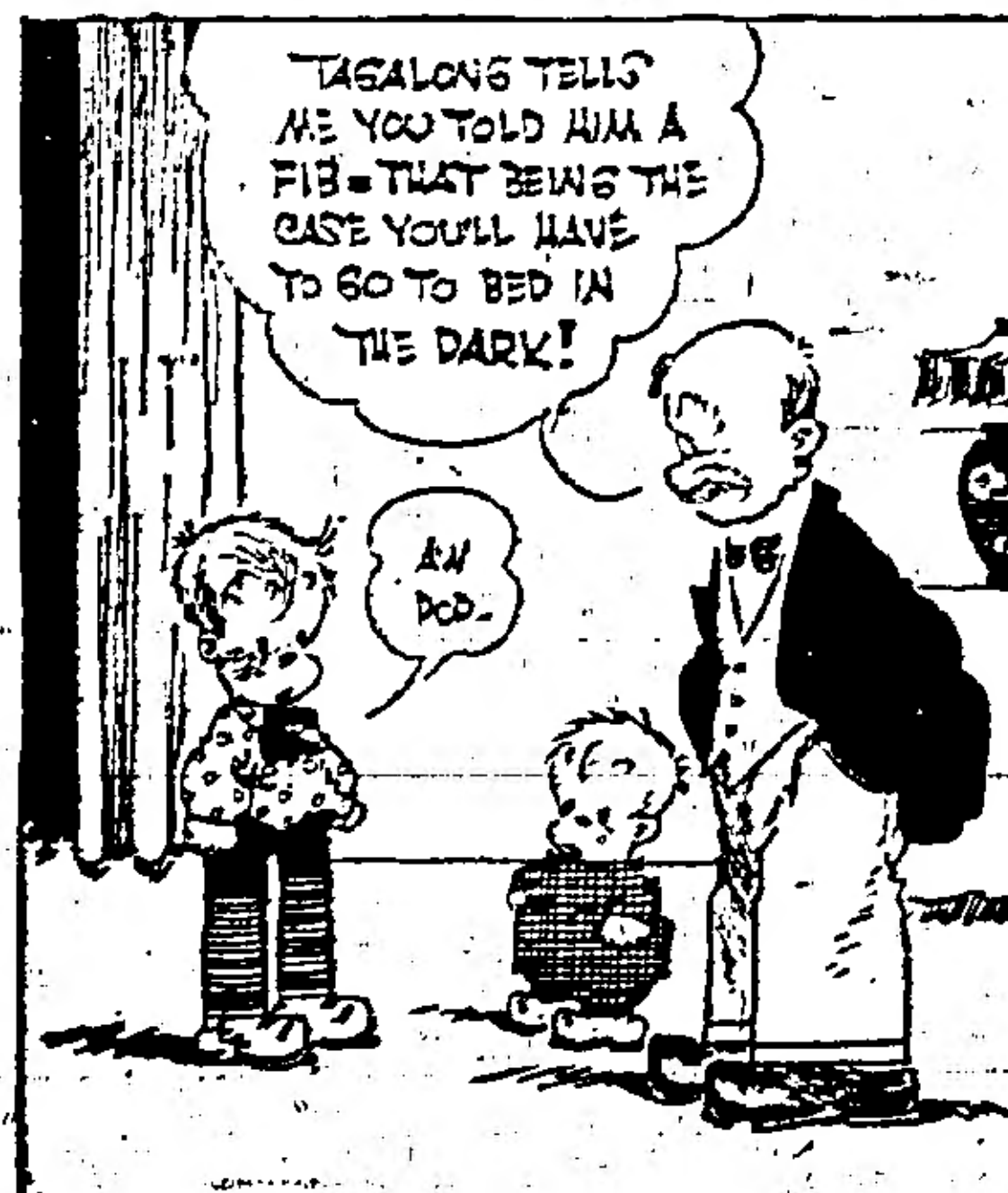
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

There's No Need to Worry, Grandpa!

BY BLOSSER



WATSON'S E WHISKY

Contains the same HIGH
quality TO-DAY as BEFORE
and during the War.

Per Case including duty.
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TELEPHONE 516.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1930.

HONGKONG "SLAVERY."

It was interesting to read in the telegrams to hand on Monday night that Colonel John Ward had raised in the House of Commons the question of child slavery in Hongkong, referring to a statement previously made by ourselves that Chinese children are openly bought and sold in this Colony. It is not our intention here to go once again into all the pros and cons of the alleged "slavery" question, for they were pretty well thrashed out some time ago, and called forth statements from well-known Chinese and foreign residents that put to rest a considerable amount of apprehension on the part of those who had a horror of such a thing as slavery ever existing in a British Colony. But the raising of the matter at Home cannot fail to do anything but good, for on such a subject the greater ventilation the better it is for everybody concerned.

The reply given by Colonel Amery revealed that he had fairly well conned the facts, for slavery as such is certainly not enforced or legally recognised here. But he was a little wide of the mark when he said that if a Chinese liked to pay a sum to the parents of a girl and adopt her she could do anything that any other free citizen could do, and that there was no power of restraint over her person. In law, of course, that is true but it hardly works out so in practice. His analogy between the native girls here being sold for domestic service and children who are adopted by people at Home is hardly a good one, because the sold child of Hongkong is essentially a domestic servant; is acquired for purposes of work, whereas at Home things are on a totally different footing. The long statement that was given by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak when the question was being thrashed out a few months ago was so illuminating and explanatory that it had the effect of closing the discussion, but in referring to that statement we stated at the time that it would be far better if something official could be done to investigate the whole matter and place it on a more satisfactory footing than it is at present. True, the practice of custom often does work out very much to the child's advantage; she is often far better treated than she could be by her poor parents and her later life after marriage may be in a better station than she would have attained otherwise. But it cannot be denied that in some cases—far more than come to public notice—the children are not kindly treated and have such a restricted liberty that it cannot be called liberty at all. Cases have come before our local magistrates of cruelty and of where the child has not even been allowed out of doors. In legal theory they are as free as the air but in their enforcedly restricted circle they never know of such liberty and the impression remains with them that they are bound to remain and obey. As to whether what goes on can be called "slavery" we have our doubts because the word hardly seems to fit the practice. But we are of the decided opinion that matters could be a great deal better if there were some kind of constant supervision exercised over the exchange and keeping of these young girls. It might be argued that that would amount to official recognition but that would be a great deal better than official "winking."

Could not the local Government do something to help straighten matters out? We all know that the S.C.A. is constantly concerned with Chinese matters and has to deal with any particular cases that are brought to his notice, but a systematic enquiry with the appointment, if necessary, of an Inspector or some other official to look after the welfare of these children would be a great deal better. The root of the whole trouble, as Mr. Lau Chu Pak pointed out, is the poverty of the parents but until poor Chinese are not forced by circumstances to part with their offspring for monetary considerations it is only right and proper that every safeguard should be taken to protect the children from conditions that might justify the use of such a word as slavery. Even in the absence of any definite instructions from Home the local Government might move on its own to secure some better guarantee than we have at present.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

GERMAN DESIRES.

The situation in Germany at the moment is one that calls for the utmost vigilance on the part of the Entente Powers. It is reassuring to note that the French in particular are fully aware of that fact. By reason of the disturbances in the Ruhr industrial region, the Berlin authorities have seen fit to send fresh drafts of troops thither and have even begun an attack in the neutral zone. This has been done although the German authorities know full well that such a step should not be taken without the approval of the Allies. In fact, permission was actually applied for, showing that the Germans were aware of the fact that they were not free agents in the matter. Yet before such permission was granted, they took the question entirely into their own hands and have thus infringed two Articles of the Peace Treaty, the meaning of which is that a hostile act has been committed against the signatory Powers. The result is that the French have now occupied more German cities. Official Germany is apparently over-keen on proving the necessity for the presence of these additional troops, and we can thoroughly well understand French suspicions at what is taking place. No matter what the pretext may be, it is not safe in the present state of affairs in Europe to give the Germans any latitude. Conditions are too delicate a poise to warrant unthinking action or undue compassion. If Germany wants order preserved in the Ruhr region there are plenty of Allied troops available for the purpose.

The two men and woman who were arrested at Yau-mat-yi yesterday, following the discovery of arms and ammunition in a junk, were today charged before the Magistrate and were remanded on the application of Mr. Lyson, for the defence. The extent of the seizure was 120 revolvers, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 lbs. of prepared opium and 100 lbs. of raw opium. These were believed to form contraband smuggled ashore from a steamer.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

We are not a bit surprised that there have been noisy Irish demonstrations outside the British Embassy in Washington. In view of what has happened in the States of late, our surprise is rather that this sort of thing has not occurred before. When Irish "Liberty Bonds" are hawked about in America, when prominent American officials attend semi-military displays by Home Rulers, when American gold is freely spent on Irish propaganda, and when the Senate takes upon itself to dictate to a friendly Power what its domestic policy shall be in regard to Ireland, is it any wonder that the Irish-Americans should begin to "demonstrate" outside the British Embassy? It was bound to happen, and, unless American opinion begins to discourage these propagandists, even worse may have to be reported yet. The expression of regret by the U.S. Government is timely, but something more than that is needed. The Irish in America should be told that they are allowed there on condition that they refrain from political activity directed against Great Britain. As we have before remarked, Americans have no more right to encourage Irish aspirations than Britishers have to back up Filipino demands. Let us both stick to our own affairs.

THE ONLY WAY.

The Chinese President of the Bankers' Association in Shanghai made a good point the other day when he urged that the new Consortium which is to help China financially should be guided by the principle of making its loans benefit the Chinese public, not confining the benefit to a few corrupt officials. Coming from a Chinese, the advice is all the stronger and more seasonable. If a title of the money loaned to China during the past twenty years had gone to the benefit of the country, the Republic would not be in the plight in which it now finds itself. There would have been an opening up of the country, the people would have been relieved of much burdensome taxation and China would have been in a position of comparative independence. Why, even the surpluses released from the Customs and Salt revenues, if used as they should have been, would have been sufficient for these purposes, to take no account of loans. It is not helping China to lend her money out like and let her officials do what they choose with it. Only by the laying down of definite requirements as to the disposal of the loans can foreign bankers be of any real assistance to China.

DIVIDEND OF 240 PER CENT.

May Mill Spinning Company, Ltd., Wigan, has declared a dividend for the past half-year equal to 240 per cent per annum.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO OCCASION WHEN A CONDITION IS CHANGED THAT A NEW OPPORTUNITY DOES NOT PRESENT ITSELF.

Two thousand taels of opium were to-day discovered by the officers of the Tjisondari, hidden in the engine-room of the vessel. The officers handed the drug over to the Police.

Yesterday the Police caught a Chinese, who, in company with a comrade, was attempting to break into a godown in the Central district. The comrade showed the Police a clean pair of heels but his fellow was arrested and to-day the Police produced him before the Magistrate as a rogue and vagabond. Three months was the sentence passed on him by His Worship.

A woman hairdresser stole a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$125, from one of her patrons. The victim informed the Police who eventually arrested the woman. Most of the valuables were recovered from a pawnshop, with the exception of a bangle which had been melted down and made into smaller ornaments. The hairdresser was charged before the Magistrate to-day and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The two men and woman who were arrested at Yau-mat-yi yesterday, following the discovery of arms and ammunition in a junk, were today charged before the Magistrate and were remanded on the application of Mr. Lyson, for the defence. The extent of the seizure was 120 revolvers, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 lbs. of prepared opium and 100 lbs. of raw opium. These were believed to form contraband smuggled ashore from a steamer.

It now transpires that the donor of the magnificent benefaction of \$50,000 for the endowment of the Church of England in this Colony is Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. He directs that half the endowment be devoted to St. John's Cathedral and half to St. Andrew's Kowloon. The latter he himself built, as also its Vicarage and Church Hall. The Church Body, on behalf of the Anglican community, accepted the gift with an expression of cordial gratitude.

A case of attempted suicide was before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson this morning. The defendant was a girl-servant who had a desire to get married, but who, on finding her affections unrequited by the chosen one, premeditated the idea of committing suicide. It was from the water front at North Point yesterday that she jumped into the sea and would have perished had not some yacht boys come to her rescue. The Magistrate was informed by her mistress that she would send the girl back into the country to get married.

During last week the following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony: Nine of cerebro-spinal fever (two fatal), seven of diphtheria (all non-fatal), two of small-pox (both fatal) and two non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever. There were also twelve deaths from influenza. All were Chinese, excepting one Indian, two British and two Portuguese sufferers from diphtheria. Yesterday eleven more cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal), three cases of diphtheria (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of plague were reported, all being Chinese save one Indian case of diphtheria.

A hawk had a grievance to air when he was brought before the Magistrate to-day, and charged with hawking without a licence. He complained that it was wicked to arrest him in view of the fact that his frequent applications to the Police for a licence to hawk in the Central district had been turned down. Defendant complained that this refusal on the part of the Police would prevent him from maintaining his family. His Worship, a little touched by the plea asked the Sergeant whether this would be the case, and the officer informed him that there was nothing to prevent the defendant from hiring youngsters for 20 cents each to pose as his children. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

Apparently nothing further has transpired from the promise which the Government recently gave in reply to the query by the Hon. Mr. Pollock for aerial communications for the Colony. The announcement came by the Far East of the big aeroplane deal put through by the Handley Page and other interests is interesting, and while the British Aerial Ministry can be congratulated on being able to dispose of the surplus of their aircraft in a single transaction, it could have been wished that some consideration had been given to the claims of the Colonies for a convenient number of the machines for local communication. Recently the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation, in a report which it submitted to Mr. Churchill, recommended that a certain quantity of these surplus machines and materials be placed at the disposal of the Civil Aviation Department for distribution free to the Colonies. It has not been possible to ascertain whether this recommendation has been adopted by the Aerial Ministry and whether due regard was given to it when the Department sold the machines to the Handley Page and its affiliated concerns. What would appear to be an illuminating sidelight on the policy of the Department is the report that the scheme of the purchasers is the establishment of a net work of Empire-wide aerial communications.

When Mr. Pollock put forward his proposal for aerial transportation for the Colony, he did not enlighten us as to whether such a service would be run by the Government or by private interests. Doubtless, in giving his thoughts to the Government on the matter, he had in mind a Government-owned service between here and the Home Country or some other British Colony. In this connection I have to express the belief that the Government is not blessed with a sufficient degree of initiative to conduct an aerial service all on its own sweet lonesome. The first step in the matter would have to come from the Home Government itself, which, it may be stated, has in view the inauguration of an Empire Aerial Route and it is not unlikely that any local scheme would be merged into this general one.

It is, however, felt that, as in other directions of business, an aviation service should be left in the hands of private concerns, and that State assistance should take the form of providing meteorological and wireless services, including the provision of aerodromes. Every nation, in view of the remarkable developments of aeronautics, should keep open an eye for the possibility of a sudden aerial invasion by a hostile power, and this form of assistance should tend towards promoting that supremacy of its own aeroplane resources.

There is much shaking of heads in the Colony over the commercial worth of an aeroplane service between Hongkong and Macao. Macao, on dit, offers little inducements for trade, not to mention the higher cost of carriage by aeroplane. There would be few letters for an aerial mail, so a good return from this source is out of the question. The more frivolous of the critics suggest an occasional joy ride to Macao with a visit to the *fountain* tables to wind up a good day's fun. In addition the habitually unlucky *fountain* dabbler will have had the facility of sending for funds quickly from Hongkong for the "very last stake."

It cannot be disguised that in this, as in other businesses of the kind, a heavy initial loss is certain and until such time as transportation by air is regarded with the same degree of assurance as is given to other means, the total expenditure on operation and maintenance will be much heavier than that incurred in the ordinary way.

From a Haiphong source I am informed that a communication has been addressed by Mr. Ricou to the Chamber of Commerce of that port requesting that they should procure sixty native mechanics for the aeroplane workshops at Macao. These men recently returned from France where they acquired professional experience in the aeroplane workshops during the late war.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., took place at noon to-day. There were present Messrs. J. Scott Harston (Chairman), C. S. Gubbay, J. W. C. Bonnar, Sir Ellis Kadoorie (Directors), J. H. Taggart (Manager), Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. P. Tester, E. Abraham, M. Manuk, W. Joseph, E. B. Raymond, Ho Kwong, H. Percy Smith, R. Kotwall, W. Dunbar and Fung Tak Hang.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, and in accordance with the usual practice, treat the same as read. The profit on the Company's Working Account for the year under review amounted to the sum of \$262,549.33 as compared with \$186,273.91 during the year 1918—thus showing an increase of \$76,275.42. The Profit and Loss Account (including the sum of \$43,788.26 brought forward from the previous year) shows a credit balance of \$267,254.03, and after deducting therefrom the interim dividend amounting to \$90,000 paid in August, 1919, a sum of \$177,254.03 remains available for appropriation which your Directors recommend shall be apportioned as follows: To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share on 20,000 shares \$80,000; to pay a bonus of \$2 per share on 20,000 shares, \$40,000; to pay a bonus to the European staff, \$6,375; to transfer to general reserve \$56,023.08; to carry forward to new account \$4,355.95—\$187,255.03. I trust that the above suggested apportionment will meet with your approval—more especially in view of the fact that, as you will observe, shareholders will be in receipt of a dividend and bonus amounting to \$10 per share in respect of the year 1919 as compared with \$6 for the preceding year. I have no doubt that you will agree that the profit shown for the past year is extremely satisfactory—for which our cordial thanks are due to the Manager and Staff—and that, in view thereof, you will endorse the action of your Board in voting to the European Staff the bonus I have already mentioned.

You will notice that the balance sheet, etc., are presented in a form differing from that hitherto adopted. This is due to the fact that your Board during the past year deemed it advisable to approach Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and arranged for them to reorganise the Company's Accountancy Department in order to bring the same up-to-date; and in this relation in order to give effect to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews' recommendations and arrive at a figure upon which equitable depreciation of property and working equipment should be based, it was considered necessary to have a re-valuation of the assets of the Company—which was carried out in January last year; and in this connection you will notice from the balance sheet that the appreciated values have been transferred to reserve. Moreover depreciation (which has hitherto been periodically voted out of the year's profits) now appears in the Profit and Loss Account to the debit of the various items—thus indicating to shareholders in compendious form the exact financial position of the Company. I should add that your Board are extremely satisfied with the manner in which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews carried out the reorganisation above referred to, and greatly appreciate the attention and skill exhibited in that regard.

Addressing you on the 1st March last year, my predecessor in the office of Chairman outlined the Company's intentions with regard to the Repulse Bay Hotel. I think you will agree that the progress in that connection during the short period of 18 months which has elapsed since my predecessor addressed you redounds to the credit of all concerned, and that the Hotel which has been constructed in the locality in question is an acquisition to the Colony as well as to the Company. Although this last mentioned establishment has only been in operation three months, the results are showing that the enterprise is a sound one, and I may inform you that it is the intention of your Board to extend such establishment from time to time in order to keep pace with the demand, and, in fact, within the course of the next two or three months the East block comprising residential quarters should be ready for occupation; and I may further say that as the result of personal inspection of these quarters, I am certain that the accommodation offered will at least equal that obtainable at any other resort in the Far East. That the Repulse Bay Hotel forms a necessary adjunct to your Company's business is shown not only by the numbers who resort there, but also by the fact that your Manager has been in receipt of numerous applications for accommodation from the Federated Malay States, Manila, Hankow, Shanghai, and the Coast Ports; and I venture to predict that in the course of the next few years Repulse Bay will become one of the leading resorts in the Orient. Moreover, the opening up of that side of the island should tend to considerably relieve the existing housing congestion, as with the extension of the new road round the island, building expansion will inevitably follow in view of the accessibility by motor cars—which traffic is increasing from month to month; and in addition Repulse Bay as a seaside resort will be a boon during the hot season. I do not propose to detain you further, gentlemen, and I now beg to formally propose that the report and accounts for the year 1919 as presented be adopted. I shall be obliged if some shareholder will kindly second such proposal, whereupon questions as to the report and accounts may be raised.

Mr. Dunbar said: "In seconding the accounts adoption of the report and I think I am voicing feelings of the shareholders in saying that they have had a very satisfactory year's work. There has been considerable criticism for some time as to hotel shortage in this Colony, but from experience I find the same all over the East and in other countries. The cause, no doubt is that after being tied up for the last five years many are moving to the East. Another complaint heard is the high cost of living and this from many who had never been used to silver currency. The cost of food and wages are about the same at a five shilling dollar as a two shilling one. Repulse Hotel, there is no doubt, is a wise move and I do not question its future success. There is plenty of room to expand, and I am with the Directors in increasing their accommodation there. With these few remarks I beg to second the adoption of the accounts.

This was unanimously approved.

Mr. E. B. Raymond proposed and Mr. Kotwall seconded the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. C. S. Gubbay as a Director and that Sir Ellis Kadoorie be re-elected as Director.

This was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak proposed and Mr. Tester seconded the re-election of Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith as auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each. Carried.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready and could be had on application.

Mr. Ricou's solicitors, have proceeded so satisfactorily as to give promise of the inauguration of an aerial service between Macao and Hongkong within a fortnight. This is far better, than expected, as Mr. Ricou will not have to "strike camp" and go elsewhere.

We should almost have heard by now of the arrival in Canton of the first of the aeroplanes engaged in the Rome-Tokyo flight. Preparations were being made by the Italian Consul in Canton for the reception of the aviators, as a *communiqué* received in the Colony had stated that the first aeroplane had negotiated the relay to Hanoi a few days ago.

The body carriages of four machines were badly holed when the consignment brought by the Dacre Castle from New York was inspected. They are now lying in the godown awaiting claims by the owners.

Mr. Ricou is to leave for Shanghai shortly in connection with arrangements for a terminus in that port for the Hongkong-Shanghai service. He has now business connections with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, for which firm he acts as agent in China.

On dit that negotiations with the local Government through

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Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

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STEAMERS.	HONGKONG.	UNITED KINGDOM.
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Monteagle	Mar. 30	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

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"GAELIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 15th April.

"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	APRIL 14TH.
"M. S. DOLLAR"	MAY 19TH.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	MAY 26TH.
"GRACE DOLLAR"	JULY 13TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada
"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE
"WEST CADRON"	APRIL 17TH.
"WEST HEPBURN"	APRIL 25TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795 & 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

3rd Floor.

HONGKONG
SINGAPORESAIGON
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING

U. S. S. B. "GLYMONT"

Sailing on

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet
Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or
common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
795 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE
Kosoku M.	O. S. K. Apr. 7
West Neria	P. M. Co. Apr. 7
Arabia M.	O. S. K. Apr. 8
Vinyak	P. S. Co. Apr. 8
Jason	B. L. Apr. 10
Bensalem	A. L. Apr. 10
Charlton Hall	B. L. Apr. 10
Tijonari	J. C. J. L. Apr. 11
Toba M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 11
Genna M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 13
Katori M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 13
Harold D.	R. D. Co. Apr. 14
Burma M.	O. S. K. Apr. 14
Gaelic Prince	S. T. Co. Apr. 15
Khiva	P. & O. Apr. 15
West Nigier	P. M. Co. Apr. 15
West Wind	A. L. Apr. 17
Dryden	A. L. Apr. 17
West Cadron R. D. Co.	Apr. 17
Yokohama M. N. Y. K.	Apr. 19
Elkhorn	S. & D. Apr. 22
Coaxet	A. L. Apr. 23
Edmore	A. L. Apr. 25
Samarang M. D. & Co.	Apr. 25
City of Spokane	A. L. Apr. 27
St. Albans	P. & O. Apr. 27
Tamba M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 30
Tanyama M. N. Y. K.	E. Apr.
West Inskip	P. M. Co. E. Apr.
Siam M.	O. S. K. E. Apr.
West Jappa	F. W. Co. May 1
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K. B. of May
Suwa M.	O. S. K. May 2
Toyohashi M.	N. Y. K. May 2
Korea M.	T. K. K. May 3
Havana M.	O. S. K. May 4
C. of Colombo	B. L. May 5
China	C. M. Co. May 8
Eurymachus	B. L. May 12
Nile	C. M. Co. May 15
Waban	A. L. May 15
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K. M. May
Persian P. S. T. Co. 2nd half May	
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co. May 19
Eastern	P. & O. May 19
Kazembe	B. L. May 20
Africa M.	O. S. K. May 22
Iconium	A. L. May 25

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE
Meichi M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 7
Kumsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 7
Taksang	J. M. Co. Apr. 8
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	Apr. 8
Unnan M.	O. S. K. Apr. 8
Sonning	B. & S. Apr. 8
Mishima M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 9
Sosho M.	O. S. K. Apr. 9
Kusichow	B. & S. Apr. 9
Kwongsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 9
Haiching	D. L. Co. Apr. 9
Tuentsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 9
Tjikembang M. J. C. J. L.	Apr. 10
Jason	B. L. Apr. 10
Yingchow	B. & S. Apr. 10
Amakusa M.	O. S. K. Apr. 11
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 11
Namsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 12
Chaksang	J. M. Co. Apr. 12
Katori M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 13
Taming	B. & S. Apr. 13
Tjitroem	J. C. J. L. Apr. 13
Hailoong	D. L. Co. Apr. 13
Chengiu	B. & S. Apr. 13
Chunsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 15
Tacoma M.	O. S. K. H. Apr.
Ganger M.	O. S. K. M. Apr.
Madras	P. & O. Apr. 16
Tisalak	J. C. J. L. Apr. 16
Aki M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 17
Tibodas	J. C. J. L. Apr. 18
Yatsing	J. M. Co. Apr. 18
Rangoon M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 19
Persia M.	N. Y. K. Apr. 19
Nkko	N. Y. K. Apr. 21
Tippas	J. C. J. L. Apr. 25
Hinsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 27
Kumsang	J. M. Co. Apr. 27
Tjiketjap	J. C. J. L. Apr. 28

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

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S.S. "WAR BOMBER," 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 tons gross

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINYAH"

APRIL 8TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones

2477 & 2478

[AGENTS.

5th floor

Hotel Mansions,

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards About: Sailing for Los Angeles About

S.S. WEST HIKI April 15 S.S. WEST HIKI April 17

S.S. VINITA May 15 S.S. VINITA May 17

S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 15 S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 17

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 15 S.S. WEST MONTOP July 17

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-

LAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern

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HEAD OFFICES: HONGKONG OFFICE:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Prince's Building, Chater Road,

BRANCH OFFICE: Telephone No. 1062.

Kobe, Shanghai, CHAS. E. RICHARD ON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE. General Agent for South China.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	18th Apr.	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
KHIVA	9,000	17th Apr.	M'las, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	16th April.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Apr.	Kobe only.
MUTTRA	4,700	21st Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
NOVARA	7,000	25th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan ports.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger's Messing not more than 20 ft. X 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vieux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 16th Apr., at noon.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th Apr., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU Tuesday, 6th April, Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Sunday, 11th April, Beginning of May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

SIKES MARU Wednesday, 21st Apr., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU Monday, 12th April, via Cape.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU Tuesday, 6th April, via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINZUI MARU Wednesday, 7th April, Saturday, 10th April.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 19th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 9th Apr. at 11 a.m.

TOYOOKA MARU Sunday, 11th Apr. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	Destination
Tjibodas	Japan	in port	10th Apr.	Batavia.
Tjibodas	Amoy	in port	13th Apr.	Batavia.
Tjibodas	Java	in port	25th Apr.	Saigon.
Tjibodas	Java	11th Apr.	16th Apr.	Japan.
Tjibodas	Shanghai	14th Apr.	18th Apr.	Java.
Tjibodas	Java	15th Apr.	28th Apr.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "TJISONDARI"

on or about 11th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

o'Yrk Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYAMA MARU" Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAYAMA MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Tuesday, 15th June.

"BURMA MARU" Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SIAM MARU" End of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" Wednesday, 7th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNWAH MARU" Thursday, 8th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"ARABIA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Thursday, 8th April.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHI MARU" Friday, 9th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer Arrived Hongkong Leaves Hongkong

CHANGSHA from Australia for Australia.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 46. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

For LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK

via PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 29th April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "SAMAKANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

TIENTSIN Cheongshing Thur. 8th Apr. at 10 a.m.

HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang Thur. 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI Kwongsang Fri. 9th Apr. at d'light.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 9th Apr. at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Namsang Mon. 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.

KOBÉ Chatsang Mon. 12th Apr. at 5 p.m.

SANDAKAN Chunsang Thur. 15th Apr. at noon.

KOBÉ Yatsing Sun. 18th Apr. at d'light.

SANDAKAN Hinsang Tues. 27th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line now offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, departing from Calcutta steamers proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, passing on to all Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE: Sailing approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes twice a week. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE: A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE: Sailing approximately weekly at passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong with subsequent calls.

BORNIO LINE: One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuba, Java, etc., between Hongkong and Tientsin sailing at Shanghai and Canton.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about 12th April, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HOIHOW & BANGKOK Changchow 8th Apr. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI Suning 8th Apr. at noon.

CHEFOO & TIENSIN Kueichow 9th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Yingchow 10th Apr. at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Chengtu 13th Apr. at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming 13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW Ichang 13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Sinkiang 15th Apr. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yancheng and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wenzhou.

BANKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bank via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong April 7, 1920. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships Captain Leaving.

Haiching A. H. Stewart FRI. 9th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Mo-lia (Haiching) Ed Walker TUES. 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Haiching W. C. Passmore SUN. 15th Apr. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CHARLTON HALL" via Panama & Havana 10th April.

"JASON" via Suez 10th April.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 5th May.

"KURUMACHUS" via Panama 12th May.

Calling at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED

The s.s. PHRANANG, consigned to Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, brought from Freemantle 1,135 tons of sandalwood for the Colony. She arrived yesterday. Mooring, A 26.

The YINGCHOW, brought from Tsingtau and Swatow 835 tons of general merchandise this morning. Mooring, C 36.

From New York the U. S. Shipping Board vessel WINYAH, which is consigned to the Admiralty Line, brought in 1,500 tons of cargo.

The U. S. Shipping Board's HIGHA, consigned to the Robert Dollar Co., delivered here to-day 6,000 tons of coal from Ching-wantao. She reports rough, choppy sea. Mooring, B 29.

The s.s. JIKIMBANG, one of the Java-China-Japan Lines boats, came from Nagasaki this morning with 7,000 tons of through cargo. Mooring, C 3.

From Amoy the Java-China-Japan Company's JIYUEN, delivered here yesterday 2,500 tons of coal. She carries 36 marines from Peking to Java, with 34 guns. Mooring, A 4.

The Siamsoe, vessel of HONG SAMUD, brought from Saigon 1,800 tons of rice for the Colony yesterday afternoon. Mooring, C 47.

From Osaka the N. Y. K.'s SHINZUI MARU, brought yesterday 3,177 tons of matches and cotton yarn, destined for through ports and 233 tons of cotton sheeting for Hongkong.

From Samarang the BIOJUN MARU brought 3,610 tons of sugar and 1,350 tons of molasses. Mooring, B 7.

The O. S. K.'s AMAKUSA MARU, came in this morning from Keelung with 1,000 tons of coal. Mooring, B 30.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 25th Feb. and is expected here on the 7th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 6th March and is expected here on the 14th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for Hongkong via ports on the 25th March and is expected here on the 16th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 29th March and is expected here on the 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd Apr. and is expected here on the 8th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YEBOSHI M. (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th April, and is expected here on the 11th April.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Singapore on 29th Mar. left there 4th April, and is due at Hongkong on 10th April.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Moji on 5th April, left there 6th April, and is due at Kobe on 7th April.

The A. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Kobe on 4th April, left there 5th April, and is due at Yokohama on 6th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MEICHI M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 5th Apr. and is expected here on the 11th April.

The N. Y. K. GENOA MARU (New York Line), left Kobe for this port on 5th Apr. and is expected here on the 11th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOBA MARU (Liverpool Line) left Kobe for this port on the 5th April and is expected here on the 12th April.

The P. M. s.s. DOYLESTOWN (Calcutta Line) left Saigon on April 6th, and may be expected here on or about Saturday April 10th.

The P. M. s.s. COLOMBIA left Shanghai April 6th, for Manila and may be expected here on or about Friday April 8th.



HER PAGE



DAINTY SUMMER FROCK.



The Frocks sketched above are styled "Georgette and Kibb" and "Frocks" with "Crested of Chinese Blue Chiffon".

Designs of the Moment.

In the new French materials for spring, one notes particularly their extreme beauty of colouring. The colours are higher in key than those that have been observed in the materials imported during the past several seasons, but they are not strong direct tones; they seem to be subdued by a softening wash. Among the colours which will be evidence in spring hats and frocks, is a warm shade between beige and tan. It is warmer than beige and has a bit of pink in it, and it is called "tourbillon". A medium grey called "poussette", and a rather darker shade of greyish green called "romain" will also appear. In cottons, we find two crepes, Roumanian and Moroccan, used as a basis for designs, one a little heavier than the other, but both woven with a thick and a thin thread in a fashion which looks exactly like a hand-made product. Many of the designs are in the distinctive Roumanian reds and blacks, others are in reseda green, soft tan, dull red, mauve, or grey with white or cream.

Fine voiles and piques also find place in this collection. Many of the voiles are so fine as to indicate a frilled and flounced mode, for they are too thin and fragile to be used in single thicknesses for straight modes. Sometimes, the voile is combined with the Roumanian crepe, as in one very attractive fabric with a Tanagra suggestion, which is well adapted to interior decoration. This material has a band of cream crepe alternated with a band of thin black voile, the latter embroidered with Tanagran figures in Indian red, while another narrower band of the voile has a band of deer taken from a Greek vase.

Occasionally, the voiles have patterns in very shiny silk. An example of this is a rather fine white voile plaided with black and with a white silk flower in alternate squares. Another has a fern pattern in raised silk. One of the novelties consists of silk and cotton woven in colours, while another material has wide

There are voiles with small coloured spots scattered all over them and voiles with dark backgrounds with a spaced design in metal threads and colours, of which one example is intended for blouses. Another voile, remarkable for the use of six colours, has a small closely spaced figure in yellow, blue, pink, black, purple and gold on white.

Many of the cottons have a plain crepe background. One has a Roumanian design widely spaced and heavily embroidered in such colours as maxenia, mauve, soft green, beige, black, or tan. There is a fabric patterned in a highly raised oval spot like coffee beans in rose, blue, or green, which is also found embroidered on plain satin. The crepe background of another is decorated in yellow, brown, blue, black, or red, and suggests itself for sports clothes. One of the Roumanian crepes is white striped with yellow and patterned in black. Moreover, gold and silver threads in all-over designs on cotton crepe backgrounds are found again this year.

Novelties among the piques include a matelasse fabric which would be delightful for jackets with pleated white linen or plain pique skirts, and a white pique embroidered with wave-like lines in old-blue, tan, or grey, suggests itself for tunics and waistcoats with summer tailor modes and for trimming on summer frocks. Also for trimming, making most attractive collars, and for country or beach wraps is a shaggy cotton material.

THE SEAL CRAZE.

The vogue for sealing sets as accessories to the writing table has naturally led to a revival of the seal. Old-fashioned ones with quaint mottoes and signs are in much request, and women who are not fortunate enough to possess an heirloom of their own are eagerly searching the antique shops for seals of an original

THE PERFUME VICE.

USING SCENT AS A STIMULANT.

A Chemist has just told me (says a writer in a Home paper) of a woman who is seriously ill from a cause which for some time puzzled her physician. Eventually it was proved that her illness had been aggravated and complicated by the habit she had contracted of drinking scent. Somebody had recommended her to use scent to give relief from neuralgia, and the effect had been so good that gradually it became a habit for her to take a dose of scent "to steady her nerves" with increasing frequency. The chemist knew the woman as a regular and profitable customer for scent, but did not pay much attention to the fact until certain inquiries were made by the medical man.

"There is not the slightest doubt that it is only one case out of many," said the chemist. "Scent drinking among women has increased very much during the last half-dozen years or so. Plenty of authoritative people will tell you that it is so: the difficulty is to produce definite statistics or accurate evidence in the matter. The habit exists to the largest extent among well-to-do women. It is a definite vice among certain sections of smart Society, but it has probably just as big a vogue in some moneyed suburbs. We must call it a vice, but in many cases it must be said that women use scent for illegitimate purposes without having any understanding of the dangers they incur."

In spite of the terrific increase in scent prices since the war, there are very few chemists or other retailers of perfume who have not an increased demand for such goods. Increases vary: in some cases perfume is now being sold at six times the retail price of two years ago—and yet it is easier to sell the scent than to get it. Women—and men—use much more scent than they used to; it is used in bath and washing water, as a hair cleanser, and for a variety of other right and wrong purposes. A number of women undoubtedly drink scent regularly, but even though a chemist may suspect a woman of doing so that is no proof it is no ground for refusing to supply a woman with scent if she comes to buy it every day for the week.

Any good scent contains a large percentage of alcohol, and it is this, of course, which causes certain effects. Many women who have formed the habit of "drinking their nerves" with scent began by using it to clean their teeth, to ease neuralgia, and so on. Another trick, dating back to Stuart days is for women to take a few spots of eau de Cologne or other scent on a lump of sugar "to make their eyes bright, or to cure an incipient headache. Women often do these things quite innocently, without having any idea where their action is going to lead them.

"Scent-drinking" is a wholly pernicious habit, and one which should be stopped before it has any grip upon a woman. Any medical man knows that the ultimate result of habitual scent-drinking are too horrible to dwell upon; the dangers are such that they should be made plain in order to prevent women falling into the trap of thinking that it is only a little drop of scent which can't hurt anybody.

Habitual scent-drinking, as with most other spirituous liquor and drugs, completely wrecks the nervous system and mental powers. It is also likely to set up disease of an inflammatory nature."

NEW STUFF FROM PARIS.

Some of the leading West-end houses are showing new materials from Paris which are very attractive. One particularly pleasing combination of colours is a rich navy with stripes of a rather modified emerald green quite an inch wide. The material is loosely woven, and for sports skirts, with an emerald or navy knitted jumper would be a pleasing alter-

THE NEW LAMPSHADE DRESS.



The above sketch has a slip of euphoric blue with white dots, over which is a lampshade tunic of exquisite silver lace. The bodice is crossed with a string of French rosebuds, while tiny close fitting sleeves of the lace, and shoulder straps of gold sequent beads complete the corsage.

TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE.

The woman who made it a rule never to accept an invitation by telephone is past and gone. She belonged to the era of the man who hesitated to speak to women over the telephone in his bath robe. We know the instrument better nowadays, but there is still something to be desired. A telephone etiquette covering the very little points would be useful. Which should be the first to break off a conversation—she who called up, or she who has been called? What questions and requests may be put by telephone and what not? How well acquainted must two persons be before they may telephone each other? These things and more should be settled by etiquette; not, as at present, left to taste—or the lack of it.

CUSHION SIGNATURES.

In a West End shop which specialises in artistic furnishings and is noted for its lovely cushions one noted an interesting innovation. Each cushion was signed by the artist who created it, with tiny embroidered initials. The wielder of the brush, pen or pencil signs his work, so why not the needle artist as well?

TOQUE OF ROUGH STRAW.



Above is sketched a little hat of brown straw which resembles very much the pineapple braid of last season. It is a small tight-fitting shape with rolled edges. A brown feather mount perched at a very coquettish angle forms the only bit of trimming on the hat, but what could be more effective?

PHOTOS AND FROCKS.

SINS OF SITTERS.

Why is the average photograph such an impossible thing to live with that most people banish it out of sight at the earliest possible opportunity? The answer is given by a fashionable photographer whose work approximates—so far as his sitters will permit it—to real artistry.

"When clients first call upon me to arrange for a sitting I may have reason to look forward to the pleasure of depicting real charm and personality. But when the actual appointment is fulfilled all my hopes are too often shattered. The lady herself has either donned a new frock which does not lend itself to picturesque presentation, has hung herself round with the entire contents of her jewel-box, or has been professionally waved or otherwise coiffed in a style that does not accord with her features—and so there is little resemblance to the natural unaffected woman of whom I undertook a portrait study. As for the children in place of happy unaffected youngsters, I am confronted with self-conscious little folk, painfully clean and neat, with hair tied up in new ribbons, and feet in new shoes. How is one to make a satisfactory study from such material?"

Then my artist photographer set forth the following points requisite for the production of a truly satisfactory and pleasing photograph.

(1) In regard to the dress to be worn, the question of fashion should not be allowed to enter. The lines must be good and the cut simple, the nearer to classic draperies the better, both the success of the picture and the permanence of its charm.

(2) The hair should be in the style ordinarily worn by the sitter and should avoid carefully all eccentricity and mannerism. It must neither detract from good features nor accentuate poor ones.

(3) It should be left to the photographer to determine whether it is advisable to take the picture with or without a hat. Nothing dates a portrait so much as a hat, which may also hide a well-shaped forehead, finely marked eyebrows, and good eyes.

THE SNAKE EARRINGS.

There is something very sinister and evil about one new earrings that the Paris jewellers have originated. These are made in the form of tiny snakes of diamonds, with emerald-studded heads, and are jointed at each gem, so that with every movement of the wearer the glittering reptile writhes its slender form about the cheeks of the fair victim. The tail end is affixed to the ear, and the head sways subtly some couple of inches lower.

NEW "GIBSON" MODEL.



CAROLINE MYTINGER

Miss Caroline Mytinger, known as Cleveland's most beautiful woman, has been selected by Charles Dana Gibson as the model for his next pictures. She is posing also for other distinguished artists. She is pronounced by artists to have the "ideal face," expressing youth, beauty, happiness, interest, breadth, goodness and simplicity.

JOTTINGS.

SILVER FURNITURE NOW.

Silver is the vogue these days as far as furniture is concerned. A few years ago the "gold" room, with gold walls, &c., which looked like a casket of the precious metal, was considered the "very latest thing" among the elite. Now if you are ahead of the crowd you have your drawing-room given silver walls, and the frames of your drawing-room chairs silvered.

PHOTOS ON WATCH FACES.

Rather a pretty fancy, this new vogue of having your own and your betrothed's portrait on your watch. The idea, I suppose, is being together every minute, and yet always wishing the hands would go faster and bring round the next trying time. Since men wear no outward and visible token of their engagement, this seems a chance for them to remind themselves of the bond—if reminder be needed!

THE NERVOUS HUG.

You can always tell a girl who has possessed a wrap or coat or cloak at some time or other. She has acquired a sort of nervous grasp of whatever coat she now happens to wear, which gives the impression that she may possibly fall to pieces. Board-street is much addicted to the malady, and any day you may see well dressed women making themselves look particularly foolish without apparently knowing it. They say the coming coats are to be buttonless, too!

THE BUTTERFLY CRAZE.

The latest and prettiest of all recent crazes among women is that for wearing butterflies in the hair, about one's evening frock, or on the shoes. A girl out shopping the other morning was sporting one on her sleeve. It looked rather silly. But for all the other purposes mentioned, these dainty ornaments are charmingly suited. The butterflies are made in various sizes and in a very skillful manner, of nylon or georgette, and are exquisitely coloured. The strange thing about them is that they are, so far as one can ascertain, not procurable at any shop, but are being made and distributed privately.

GRAPE CRAZE.

Just at the moment there seems to be a positive craze for wearing grapes in all kinds of different ways. Usually they are coloured with gold paint or enclosed in a golden mesh, and are to be seen on the new spring hats, trailing down the sides of evening frocks, nestling in the fair hair of a debutante. Certainly they make delightfully attractive effects.

A SET OF FANS.

One of the newest ideas in fans is to possess a set of hand-painted ones mounted on mother-of-pearl sticks, and signed by the artist. The same subject is carried out on all the fans, and one exquisite set seen depicted the various frolics of a group of pierrots. It seemed almost wicked to put such delightful work to so ephemeral a use though.

"Elsico"

Ladies Underwear

Exquisitely

Embroidered

by hand on

Superfine

Tantantule

and Silk.

Lane, Crawford
& Co.

